

## NE Valley Coalition Against Methamphetamine Needs Assessment Data Outline

### Property Crime Data

#### 1. Scottsdale Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Annual Comparison

Part One Offenses	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Homicide	6	8	8	5	3	6	9	1	6	4	5
Forcible Rape	19	23	26	37	31	53	55	63	59	63	51
Robbery	138	133	126	133	126	115	192	171	155	132	125
Aggravated Assault	296	281	394	225	233	395	353	248	261	269	285
Burglary	2076	1786	1731	1779	1670	2332	2651	2786	2315	2,087	1,869
Theft	6627	6455	6760	6470	5469	5230	5231	5487	5659	5,593	4,703
Motor Vehicle Theft	1655	1051	1142	1286	1057	1170	1368	1378	1501	1,318	1,161
Arson	45	53	45	62	67	30	53	53	57	32	30
Totals:	10,862	9,790	10,232	9,997	8,656	9,331	9,912	10,187	10,013	9,498	8,229
Population	166,880	174,560	182,260	191,390	199,090	206,200	212,660	215,920	219,870	224,450	227,040
Index Per 1000	65.09	56.08	56.14	52.23	43.48	45.25	46.61	47.18	45.5	42.3	36.2

#### 2. Paradise Valley Police Department

10 Year Burglary Reports  
10 Year Theft Reports  
10 Year Motor Vehicle Theft Reports

#### 3. Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data 2005 Federal Trade Commission

- Credit card fraud (26%) was the most common form of reported identity theft followed by phone or utilities fraud (18%), bank fraud (17%), and employment fraud (12%). Other significant categories of identity theft reported by victims were government documents/benefits fraud (9%) and loan fraud (5%).
- “Electronic Fund Transfer” related identity theft was the most frequently reported type of identity theft bank fraud during calendar year 2005.
- The major metropolitan areas with the highest per capita rates of reported identity theft are Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ; Las Vegas-Paradise, NV; and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA. The Phoenix metro area had 6,406 identity theft complaints or a rate of 178.3 complaints per 100,000 population.

- The Phoenix metro area ranked fourth nationally in fraud related complaints. There were 6,576 fraud complaints or 183 complaints per 100,000 population. Scottsdale had the fourth highest number of complaints in Arizona with 644 fraud complaints.

#### 4. Crime In Arizona 2005 Arizona Department of Public Safety

Statistics are received from local police agencies, county sheriff's offices, college and university campus police, and state police agencies. Federal agencies and tribal police agencies do not report to the Arizona UCR program and are therefore not included in this publication. The Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting program gives a statewide view of crime based on statistics furnished by state and local law enforcement agencies. Population size is the only correlate of crime utilized in this publication. While the other factors listed above are of equal concern, no attempt is made to relate them to the data listed. The reader is, therefore, cautioned against comparing statistical data of individual reporting units from cities, counties, metropolitan areas, states, or colleges and universities solely on the basis of their population coverage or student enrollment. (Crime in the United States, 1995, p. iv.)

Report does not include such Part II offenses such as fraud, forgery or embezzlement.

**Forgery and Counterfeiting:** The making, altering, using, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true.

**Fraud:** Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks, confidence games, illegal conversion of services, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.

### **BURGLARY State Data**

#### **DEFINITION**

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary. A structure is considered to include, but not limited to, the following: dwelling houses, apartments, public buildings, offices, barns, cabins, etc. Burglary is divided into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

#### **SUMMARY**

- There were 53,711 burglaries reported during 2005.
- Burglary accounted for 17.4 percent of the total Index offenses and 19.2 percent of the property crimes.
- January recorded the highest number, with 4,723, while November recorded the lowest with 4,161.
- Forcible entry was used in 28,480, or 53.0 percent of the total burglaries.
- Residential burglaries accounted for 35,296, or 65.7 percent of the total burglaries.
- In burglaries where the time of occurrence was known, 18,476, or 34.4 percent occurred between the hours of 6 AM - 6 PM.

- The total value of property stolen amounted to \$110,667,160.
- Residential burglaries accounted for the highest property loss, \$78,747,560.

### **ARREST/CLEARANCES**

- A total of 4,728 persons were arrested in 2005.
- Adults accounted for 3,321 arrests and juveniles accounted for 1,407 arrests.
- Males accounted for 4,251 arrests, or 89.9 percent, and females accounted for 477 arrests, or 10.1 percent.
- Of those persons arrested, 86.7 percent were White, 9.8 percent were Black, 3.2 percent were American Indian/Alaskan Native and 0.3 percent were Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Hispanics accounted for 34.7 percent of the arrests.
- There were 4,195 clearances for burglary reported in 2005. Juveniles represented 18.3 percent of this total.

## **LARCENY-THEFT State Data**

### **DEFINITION**

Larceny-Theft is defined as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property or articles from the possession or constructive possession of another without the use of force, violence, or fraud. This crime category does not include embezzlement, fraud, counterfeiting, or worthless checks.

### **SUMMARY**

- There were 170,511 larceny-thefts reported during 2005.
- Larceny-theft accounted for 55.3 percent of the total Index offenses and 61.1 percent of the property crimes.
- January recorded the highest number, with 15,185, while August was the lowest with 13,767.
- Larceny-theft in the under \$50 category reported the highest number of incidents, with 72,849, or 42.7 percent.
- Shoplifting accounted for 34,190 larceny-thefts or 20.1 percent.
- The total value of property stolen amounted to \$111,401,925.

### **ARRESTS/CLEARANCES**

- A total of 28,835 persons were arrested in 2005.
- Adults accounted for 21,036 arrests and juveniles accounted for 7,799 arrests.
- Males accounted for 18,557 arrests, or 64.4 percent and females accounted for 10,278 arrests, or 35.6 percent.
- Of those persons arrested, 82.7 percent were White, 9.4 percent were Black, 7.2 percent were American Indian/Alaskan Native and 0.7 percent were Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Hispanics accounted for 32.8 percent of the arrests.
- There were 29,200 clearances for larceny-theft reported in 2005. Juveniles represented 19.9 percent of this total.

## **ARREST SUMMARY All Crimes**

- There were 307,786 arrests reported in 2005.
- Arrests for Part I offenses were 47,609 or 15.5 percent.
- Arrests for Part II offenses were 260,177, or 84.5 percent.
- Adult arrests were 256,495, or 83.3 percent, and juvenile arrests were 51,291, or 16.7 percent.
- Males accounted for 233,154 arrests, or 75.8 percent, and females accounted for 74,632, or 24.2 percent.
- Arrests for adults between the ages of 25-29 recorded the highest number with 42,049, or 16.4 percent of the total adult arrests.
- Arrests for juveniles age 12 and under were 4,476, or 8.7 percent of the total juvenile arrests.
- Of those persons arrested, 84.3 percent were White, 8.5 percent were Black, 6.7 percent were American Indian/Alaskan Native and 0.5 percent were Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Hispanics accounted for 31.6 percent of the arrests.
- Driving under the influence recorded the highest number of arrests of a specific offense with 35,375, or 11.5 percent of the total.

## **Child Abuse Data**

1. Source: [www.azvictims.com](http://www.azvictims.com)
  - Approximately six children are reported abused and neglected in America every minute (more than 3 million abuse reports a year). (National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse)
  - More than half the child victims of rape or sexual assault are age 12 or younger. (US Dept. of Justice)
  - Arizona ranks fifth nationally in the rate of children with substantiated reports of abuse and neglect, almost twice the national average. (Child Welfare League of America)
  - Young children are more likely to die of child abuse or neglect in the Phoenix metropolitan area than any other major metropolitan area in the country. (Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine)
2. The Meth Epidemic in America Two Surveys of U.S. Counties NACO
3. 2005 Annual Report Arizona Alliance for Drug Endangered Children Program
4. Arizona's Meth Crisis 2006 Attorney General's Office:

- From 2000-2005, 408 children were rescued from meth labs, 281 in Maricopa County alone.
- Surveys have shown 65% of Arizona child abuse and neglect cases involve meth.
- 30-35% of meth labs seized are residences with children.
- 33% of children found at meth labs tested positive for meth between 2000 and 2002.
- Prenatal exposure to meth causes infants to be six times more likely to be born with birth defects such as spina bifida, club foot, intestinal abnormalities, and skeletal abnormalities.
- Children found in meth labs often suffer from developmental delays and are likely to have been abused and/or neglected

### **Emergency Room Data**

1. Table A3 Inpatient discharges and ED visits related to amphetamines by age group, gender and county of residence among AZ residents, 2005
2. Table E1 # of inpatient discharges and ED visits with drug dependence and drug abuse as first-listed diagnosis by gender, age group, race/ethnicity and county of residence, Arizona, 2005
3. Table E4 Rate of inpatient discharges and ED visits with drug dependence and drug abuse as first-listed diagnosis by gender, age group, race/ethnicity and county of residence, Arizona, 2005
4. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Community, Arizona 2005
5. Health Status Profile of American Indians in Arizona, 2004 Data Book Substance Use During Pregnancy

Notes: An inpatient discharge occurs when a person who was admitted to a hospital leaves that hospital. A person who has been hospitalized more than once in a given calendar year will be counted multiple times as a discharge and included more than once in the hospital inpatient discharge data set; thus, the numbers in this report are for discharges, not persons. All county-level data is based on patient zip code of residence and not the location of hospitalization. Federal, military and Department of Veteran Affairs hospitals are excluded. All discharges are for the residents of Arizona. Discharges of out-of-state residents are not included in this report. The emergency department (ED) and the inpatient hospitalization data are mutually exclusive. The ED data include only those who were not admitted as inpatients.

This report distinguishes **discharges with** diagnosis of poisoning by misuse of, accidents in the use of, abuse of, or dependence on drugs other than alcohol or tobacco from **discharges related to** drug poisoning. The first-listed (or primary) diagnosis is used to identify the discharges with drug-poisoning diagnosis. Any mention of ICD-9-CM codes related to drug use, misuse or abuse in up to nine diagnostic fields is used to identify the drug-related discharges.

The first-listed (or primary) diagnosis was used to identify the inpatient hospitalizations or emergency room visits for drug dependence and drug abuse (ICD-9-CM codes 292, 304, 305.2-305.9, 760.70, 760.72-760.79, 965.0-965.02, 965.09, 967.0, 969.0, 969.4-969.7) in Tables E1-E6. Any mention of ICD-9-CM codes related to drug psychoses, drug dependence and abuse (292, 304, 305.2-305.9), noxious

influences affecting the fetus (760.70, 760.72-760.79) and poisoning by drugs, medicinal and biological drug dependence and drugs (960.0-979.9) in up to nine diagnostic fields was used to identify drug-related discharges in Tables A - D.

## **Youth Drug Use Data**

### **1. 2006 Arizona Youth Survey State Final Report and Maricopa County Profile**

- Of the students who reported having used methamphetamines at least once in their lifetime, the average age of first use was 14.11 years.
- When looking at Table 14 (following page) at the Arizona and MTF survey results, fewer Arizona survey participants in all grades have had lifetime experience with smokeless tobacco, inhalants, hallucinogens, stimulants, and ecstasy compared to youth in the same grades in the 2005 national survey. Additionally, fewer 12th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with alcohol and marijuana; fewer 10th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with marijuana; and fewer 8th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines than their respective grades in the national sample.

However, 8th grade alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use rates were higher in Arizona than for 8th grade students in the national sample. Further, 10th grade alcohol, cigarette, heroin, and cocaine use rates were higher in Arizona than for the 10th grade national sample, and Arizona 12th graders also had higher use rates for cocaine and heroin than 12th graders in the national sample. Alcohol use for Arizona youth who took the survey was 9.4% greater for Arizona 8th graders (50.4% for Arizona 8th, compared to 41.0% for MTF 8th) and 4.4% greater for Arizona 10th graders (67.6% for Arizona 10th compared to 63.2% for MTF 10th).

- Table 15 and Figure 20 show the percentage of Arizona survey participants and youth nationwide who used ATODs in the 30 days prior to completing the survey. A higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th grade have used alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, and methamphetamines in the past 30 days than 8th graders in the 2005 national sample. For the 10th grade, a higher percentage of Arizona youth have used alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines than 10th graders in the national sample. For the 12th grade, a higher percentage of Arizona youth have used cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines than 12th graders in the national sample.

However, a smaller percentage of Arizona 8th graders used smokeless tobacco, hallucinogens, and stimulants; a smaller percentage of Arizona 10th graders used smokeless tobacco and stimulants; and a smaller percentage of Arizona 12th graders used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, inhalants,

hallucinogens, stimulants, and ecstasy than national students in those respective grades.